tion a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of its territory.

endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.

subjects of a civilized state are equally ap-

plicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically

depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only

give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not

merely as a wrong but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulous-

ly, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities; and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations would do its citizens gross

injustice if it applied to its international re-lations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States can not properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its

commission any more than in that of con-senting to it in advance. On that ground it

can not allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power

by officers clothed with its authority and

wearing its uniform; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence

and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United

States can not fail to vindicate its honor

and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the Queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore, the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by

manrer and on those terms, not only by tacit consent, but through the positive acts

of some members of that government who urged her peaceful submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole sub-

taliation on the part of the Queen or vio-lence and bloodshed in any quarter.

Minister Willis' Instructions.

and not unmindful of the inherent perplexi

ties of the situation nor of the limitations

upon my power, I instructed Minister Wil-

lis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the

status existing before the lawless landing

status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government and a recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations.

ions. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored Government should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These

continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate pub-

sional government, while unfortunate pub-lic misrepresentations of the situation and

exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful Executive media-

integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ently cured.

They'se put up in glass vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or pasteboard

And they're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

507 12TH ST. N.W. SURGEON SPECIALIST

Washington, December 18, 1893.

JUST FULL

Actuated by these desires and purposes

Law Students Preparing to Face Each

Other in Argument and Oratory. The senior class at Columbian Law School

The junior class at Columbian met in the

post graduate class room on Thursday even-

ing. A discussion upon the correctness of

the minutes of the previous meeting occupied considerable time, after which the class

proceeded to bailot for the balance of the of

ficers, the president having been elected at the previous meeting. Mr. W. T. Colquitt was elected vice president, and, on motion,

his election was made unanimous. Mr. Jordan was the unanimous choice of the class for secretary and Mr. J. E. Dawson was

for secretary and Mr. J. E. Dawson was elected treasurer. The election of an executive committee resulted in the choice of the following: Mr. Keene, chairman; Messrs. Crawford, Kramer, Avery, Sayre, Clephane and Aiton. The matter of selecting a class pin was discussed, and, on motion, it was referred to the executive committee for their investigation and report

port.

The debating society of Georgetown University Law School held a special meeting on Monday evening, at which time the committee appointed to confer with a like committee of Columbian in view of arranging a series of joint debates made its report. The committee reported that they had met with the Columbian committee and reported the conclusions reached by that joint committee as follows: That there should be a series of three joint debates, two of which should be held in the hall of Columbian University and the other in the

Columbian University and the other in the hair of the Law Department of Georgetown University; that there should be three de-

not agreed to, and that Georgetown re-served the right of holding the debate as-

time the report of the committee as amended at the former meeting was adopt-

Posted on the bulletin board at George

town are the notices of the examinations

which will occur next week. On Monday the seniors and juniors will be examined

days begin December 22 and that the school will not reopen until January 2, 1894.

The debating society at Georgetown has adjourned until after the holidays.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court, Division 1, Justice Bradley.

B. May.

of the provisional government to Minister one law for a strong nation and another Stevens, dated January 17, 1893, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appretion a strong power may with impunity

have dealt with the insurgents and the recourse would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States
had allied uself with her enemies, had
ing individual relations between citizens or

when found in private transactions. We are not without a precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington.

Interference of America's Representative.

I have not, however, overlooked an incident of their independence by the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington.

in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States they would seek admission into the Union. Several months after the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texan independence was practically assured and established, President Jackson declined to recognize it, alleging as one of his reasons that in the circumstances it became us "to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however tinjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves." This is in marked contrast with the hasty recogni-

tion of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tendering to us territorial annexation.

I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawalian government was overthrown by the people of the islands or that the provisional government has ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this government claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question.

While naturally sympathizing with every effort to establish a republican form of gov-

ciation the Minister's recognition of the

armed men and several pieces of artillery. Indeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the Committee of Safety, by actual search, had discovered that there were but very few arms in Honolulu that were but her because of the Covernment.

were not in the service of the Government.
In this state of things if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her

recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States,

but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provi-

sional government by the United States minister, the palace, the barracks, and the

police station, with all the military re-sources of the country, were delivered up

by the queen upon the representation made

to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while pro-

testing that she surrendered to the superio

testing that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honoiulu and declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it.

States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate her in the authority she

ciaimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

This protest was delivered to the chief of

the provisional government, who endorsed thereon his acknowledgment of its re-

ceipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the queen instead of finally aban-

doning her power had appealed to the jus-tice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority; and yet the provisional government with this unanswered protest in its hand hastened to negotiate with the

United States for the permanent banish-ment of the queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom.

Compared With Texas.

Our country was in danger of occupying

the position of having actually set up a

temporary government on foreign soil for

the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name

bors to a territory with a view to its sub-sequent acquisition by ourselves." This is in marked contrast with the hasty recogni-taliation

tion of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tendering to us

ernment, it has been the settled policy of the United States to concede to people of

foreign countries the same freedom and in-dependence in the management of their

iomestic affairs that we have always

cialmed for ourselves; and it has been our practice to recognize revolution

ary governments as soon as it became apparent that they were supported by the people. For illustration of this rule I need only to refer to the revolution in Brazil in 1889, when our minister was instructed to

recognize the republic "so soon as a ma-recognize the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance;" to the revolution in Chile in 1891, when our minister was direct-

Summing Up the Case.

The lawful Government of Hawaii was

overthrown without the drawing of a

sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be as-serted, is directly traceable to and depend-ent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic

and naval representatives.

But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation, the

Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never

But for the landing of the United States

forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by un-

dertaking the subversion of the Queen'

government. But for the presence of the United States

forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and

have existed.

met Thursday evening in the lecture hall of that institution. It was decided that the class should hold a banquet at some time Xmas "Cut Price" Sale in the near future and the matter was placed in the hands of the executive committee with instructions to secure informa tion as to cost, place, time, etc., and re Of Groceries and Liquors, port the same to the class. This committee which was elected at the meeting last week. is as follows: Mr. A. V. Taylor, chairman; Messrs. A. D. Spangler, C. H. Wright, C. J. Tuesday and Wednesday. Hepburn, J. W. Ellis, A. M. Fuller and M.

Fancy Bunch Raisins -for table use, in 5-lb. layers. Regular price, \$1.25. These 2 days \$1.

Nice Bunch Raisins -in 5-lb. layers. Regular price, \$1. These 2 days 75c.

3 lbs. Cooking Raisins, 25c. New Citron, 18c. lb. 8 lbs. New Mixed Nuts, o8c. 4 lbs. FineLayerPrunes, 50c. 5 lbs. Fancy Washed Currants, 47c.

5-1b. Bucket Pure Lard, 55c. "CALIFORNIA" FLOUR. \$5.25 bbl.;

Fancy New York Burbank They will be higher Thursday.

88c. gallon can.

OLD BELMA WHISKY 90c. quart; \$3 gal. "OREGON" FLOUR. \$4.65 barrel; \$1.30 I-4 barrel.

Fokien Tea, 50c. lb. California Baking Powder,

4oc. lb. can.

6 cans Shriver's Sugar Corn. 68c.
6 cans "Silver Lake" Sugar Corn. 60c.

- packed from selected corn.
6 cans Shriver's Early June Peas. 72c.
6 cans Wallace & Sons' Sifted Early
June Peas. 57c.
6 cans Bunt's Early June Peas. 55c.
6 cans Bunt's Early June Peas. 55c.
6 cans Peaches, natural sirup. 58c.
6 cans Peaches, heavy sirup. 58c.
6 cans Peaches, heavy sirup. 58c.
6 cans Peaches, ex. heavy sirup. 58c.
6 cans Fancy Linn Beans. 73c.
2 lbs. Best Ginger Snaps. 13c.
2 lbs. Best Ginger Snaps. 13c.
5 lbs. Best Gloss Starch. 20c.
5 packages Quaker Onts. 66c.
6 packages Pettijohn's Breakfast
Food
5 packages Rolan's Buckwheat, 31b. packages. 60c.
6 lbs. bucket Cottohere. 60c.

Christmas.

These 2 days \$3.

XXXXXX Port Wine. REGULAR PRICE. \$3.50 These 2 days \$2.90. XXXX Port Wine. REGULAR PRICE, \$2.40.

These 2 days \$1.80 gal. "Pleasant Valley" Sweet Catawba Wine, REGULAR PRICE, \$1.

4-Diamond Sherry Wine, REGULAR PRICE, \$2.50. These 2 days \$1.70 gal. 5-Diamond Sherry Wine, REGULAR PRICE, \$2.75.

These 2 days \$2 gal. XXX Port Wine, REGULAR PRICE, \$2.

These 2 days \$1.40 gal.

Baker Pure Rye Whisky, These 2 days \$2.20 gal. Overholt'sPure RyeWhisky REGULAR PRICE, \$4. These 2 days \$3.30 gal.

These 2 days \$2.20 gal.

"Hannisville" Pure Rye Whisky. 6 YEARS OLD, REGULAR PRICE, 85.

These 2 days \$4 gal. Pure New England Rum,

10 YEARS OLD, REGULAR PRICE, \$4. These 2 days \$3.50 gal.

Pure New England Rum. 4 YEARS OLD. REGULAR PRICE, \$2.75.

These 2 days \$2.40.

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1 Gray Krimmer Cape, was \$30, now \$20.
1 Astrakhan Cape, was \$22.50, now \$15.
1 Gray Krimmer Cape, was \$25, now \$15.
1 Astrakhan Military Cape, \$35, now \$24.
1 Weol Seal Cape, was \$20, now \$9.
1 Linck Opossum Cape, was \$16, now \$10.
2 Persian Lamb Capes, were \$35, now \$15.
5 Bear Muffs, were \$12, now \$7. Willett& Ruoff, 905 Pa. Ave.

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3 packages Corn Starch
10 cakes P. and G. Oleine Soap.
6 packages Pearline.
2 packages Blue Hen Matches.
5 lbs. Rest Head Rice.
5-lb. bucket Mince Meat.
2 lbs. Best Oyster Crackers.
1 can Oyster Bay Asparagus, very white and fine flavor.
white and fine flavor.
2-lb. can Atmore's Plum Pudding.
1-lb. can Atmore's Plum Pudding.
2 qts. Homin).
2 qts. Driect Lima Beans.
5 lbs. Rolled Oats.

Last "Cut" In Wines & Liquor Prices Before

withdrawn, leave to amend. Blundon agt. Charlton; motion for new trial. Hocke agt. Gleason; judgment. Poore agt. Washington Gas Light Co.; exceptions signed. Eckloff agt. same; do. Lyon agt. Stewart; submitted. Lewis agt. H. B. Fire Insurance Co.; motion for new trial overruled—appeal. Equity Court, Division 1, Justice Cole. Saturday—Williams agt. Paine; leave to amend bill. Stewart agt. Stewart; terms of sale modified. Roche agt. Fillius; sale ratified, referred to auditor. Scherer agt. Collins: time to take testimony limited. Hav.

lins; time to take testimony limited. Hay-

The dirt

back-but they are never taken away. If they are not hurt by water, they won't be hurt by Pearline. For washing that has been proved to be absolutely safe, without any risk, nothing costs less than Pearline. Any other kind of washing is likely to be dear, no

A Restoration

I therefore submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the in-Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline in e." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honeststructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence con-nected with the affair in hand. nected with the affair in hand.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and merality.

5 lbs. Currants, 24c.

University; that there should be three de-baters to represent each school; that there should be one judge of the debate; that the first debate should be upon the Chinese question; that all debaters for the suc-ceeding debates should be announced at the first debate. The following suggestions were made and afterward adopted as amendments to the report: That there should be three judges of debate instead of one; that a larger hall be hired for the series or debates; that the hall of George-town University proper should be offered for use in case the plan of hiring a hall was not agreed to, and that Georgetown re-

Small Sugar-cured Hams,

signed to its hall in any place they should see fit. Another meeting of the society was held on Wednesday evening, at which \$1.40 quarter bbl. the seniors and juniors will be examined on the law of real estate; on Thursday the examination on pleading for the seniors and post graduates will take place, and on Wednesday the law of personal property will be the subject of an examination for the special benefit of the junior class.

The pleasing intelligence is conveyed by the same notice that the Christmas holidays begin December 22 and that the school

Potatoes, 75c. bushel.

Pure Vt. Maple Sirup.

XXXXXX Port Wine,

6-Diamond Sherry Wine.

Saturday—Lewis agt. Middleton; judgment for amount admitted. Tyson agt. Young; leave to amend. Bell agt. Sheridan; do. Bohnke agt. Va. Fire Marine Insurance Co.; do. Ross agt. Helm; judgment granted. Circuit Court, Division 2, Justice Cox. Saturday—Appleman agt. Appleman; juro ithdrawn, leave to amend. Blundon agt

den agt. Gorman; demurrer overruled. Henderson agt. Smoot; leave to amend. Hooe agt. Bliss; appearance ordered. These two days 85c. gal.

of the original colors, but no change in them, is all that happens with Pearline.

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n29

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We sell a Six-foot Extension Table for \$3.50—Forty-pound Hair Mattress, \$7— Woven-wire Springs, \$1.75. If you need a Stove-it's HERE—any size you want—beat-ing or cooking. Six big double floors of House Furnishings to choose from—and your CREDIT is always GOOD.

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MESSAGE ON HAWAII.

Continued from First Page.

ciation the Minister's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it is not yet in the possession of the station house (the place where a large number of the Queen's troops were quartered), though the same had been demanded of the Queen's officers in charge. Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our Minister placed the Government of the Queen in a position of most perlious perplexity. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the had possession of the palace, of the had possession of the palace, and of the nolice station, and had been deaver to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, officers in charge. Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our Minister placed the Government of the Queen in a position of most perlious perplexity. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the barracks, and of the police station, and had at her command at least five hundred fully armed men and several places of the particles. when both were removed. A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional

government of Hawaii in the interests of annexation to the United States will exhibit the true complexion of that transaction. The Committee of Safety. On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating

the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu numbering from fifty to one hundred, mostly resident aliens, met in a private office and selected a socalled Committee of Safety, composed of thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisted of five Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and be-tween Saturday, the 14th, and the follow-ing Monday, the 16th of January—though exactly what action was taken may not be clearly disclosed—they were certainly in communication with the United States Mincommunication with the United States Minister. On Monday morning the Queen and her cabinet made public proclamation, with a notice which was specially served upon the representatives of all foreign governments, that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. lawful proceedings and purposes.

Even at this meeting the Committee of Safety continued to disguise their real purpose and contented themselves with procur-ing the passage of a resolution denouncing the Queen and empowering the committee the Queen and empowering the committee to devise ways and means "to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty, and property in Hawaii." This meeting adjourned between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unwilling to take further stone without the committee.

willing to take further steps without the cooperation of the United States Minister, addressed him a note representing that the public safety was menaced and that lives and property were in danger, and concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect our-selves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.' Whatever may be thought of the other contents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestable. When the note was written and delivered, the committee, so far as it appears, had neither a man nor a gun at their command, and after its delivery they became so panic-stricken at their position that they sent some of their number to interview the Minister and request him not to land the United States forces till the next morning. But he replied that the troops had been ordered, and whether the committee were ready or not the landing should take place.

The Landing of the Troops. And so it happened that on the 16th day of January, 1893, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of marines from the United States steamer Boston, with two pieces of artillery, landed at Honolulu. The men, upwards of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical the soil of montary demonstration agon war, unless made either with the consent of the government of nawan or for the bolia nue purpose of protecting the imperied lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which at that time was undisputed and was both the de facto and disputed and was both the de facto and or the queen, which at that that disputes and was both the de facto and the de jure government. In point of fact the existing government instead or requesting the presence of an armed force protested against it. There is as little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and property. If so, they would have been and tioned in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and palace. Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific stattion, has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the tinited States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that ditioned in the vicinity of su Special Diseases.

ed to recognize the new government "if it was accepted by the people:"and to the revo-lution in Venezuela in 1892, when our rec-ognition was accorded on condition that ctitizens. But they made no sign in that di-rection. When these armed men were land-ed, the city of Honolulu was in its custom-ary orderly and peaceful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in the new government was "fully established, in possession of the power of the nation and accepted by the people." As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following

any quarter. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the DREAMS, SHORT BREATHINGS, TIRING EASILY
OF COMPANY, WITH A PREFERENCE TO BE
ALONE, FEELING AS TIRED IN THE MORNING
AS ON RETIRING, WHITE DEPOSIT IN URINE,

not then existing, they knew would cer-tainly follow their attempt to overthrow the Government of the Queen without the WEAK EYES, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PAIN AND WEAKNESS IN LIMBS, &c., SHOULD CON- aid of the United States forces. Forcible Possession. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands, or of anybody else so

> far as shown, except the United States Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification. tioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way, and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.
>
> The United States forces being now on the consequent favorable stationed the com-

the scene and favorably stationed, the com-mittee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirteen members of the Committee of Safety. Between one and two o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was any one there to oppose them, they proceeded to the Government building to proclaim the new

No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the Government building almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not im-portant, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under

arms and with artillery in readiness only seventy-six yards distant, dominated the situation. The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States Minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before five o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and her cabinet, announced that he had done so.

The Provisional Government. When our Minister recognized the provisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the Committee of Safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto nor de jure. That it was not in such possession of the Government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the Legation at Honolulu, addressed by the declared head

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position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the Government building.

And finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its of improvements—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and the easiest to take. They're tiny, sugar-coated antibilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child is ready for them. Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and towels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're put up in glass yiels which keeper. were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justify incurring the imputation of accurring them.

Executive Mansion

incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional

government. The Duty of the Government.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mis-take the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is

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